

REMARKS

Claims 9-10 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 for lack of enablement as the specification allegedly fails to teach that the starch is chosen to release the chemical at selected temperatures or, in particular, at 60°C. The specification at page 8, third paragraph, discloses that one skilled in the art may chose the starch such that it will release its chemical at a selected temperature (claim 9). The specification has been amended to correct the deficiency of no descriptive basis for claim 10. No new matter has been added as this matter may be found in the claims as originally filed. The specification further discloses that when the starch cooks out, it will release the adsorbed chemical. Thus, one skilled in the art may easily chose a starch which will gelatinize and thus release its chemical at a selected temperature and the rejection is overcome.

Claim 19 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 for indefiniteness as it is allegedly unclear how such chemicals are incompatible. Applicants respectfully traverse. One skilled in the art of oil well chemistry understands that it is necessary and/or desirable for numerous chemicals to be used in an oil well for a variety of reasons. Some of these chemicals are listed in the specification of the present invention. One skilled in the art is also aware that many of these chemicals could not be previously combined into one formulation as they were incompatible. Incompatible, as used in this application, is intended to have its conventional chemical definition which is not capable of forming a homogeneous mixture that neither separates nor is altered by chemical interaction (see Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, copy enclosed). Thus, one skilled in the art would find this term to be definite and the rejection is overcome.

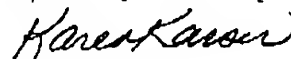
Claims 1-9, 11-16, and 18 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 89/04842. The '842 application discloses the use of microporous granular starch matrices for delivering salad oils, flavors, insect repellents, insecticides, herbicides, perfumes, moisturizers, soaps, waxes, body creams and lotions, vitamins and therapeutic drug substances (see page 6) for use as adjuvants for antiperspirants and as bulking agents for foods and drinks. The '842 application neither teaches nor suggests adsorption of oil well chemicals. Contrary to the Examiner's contention, soaps and waxes are not oil well chemicals. Thus, the '842 application does not anticipate the present application.

Claim 1-5, 8-9, 11-13 and 17-18 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Fanta, et al. (US 6,461,999). Applicants respectfully traverse. Fanta teaches starch containing lubricant systems for oil field applications. The starch in Fanta is steam jet cooked with water and the lubricant in order to uniformly suspend the lubricant in an aqueous starch matrix. Thus, the starch has been cooked out and easily dispersible, not particulate as in the present invention. Thus, Fanta does not anticipate the present application.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that the Application is in condition for allowance and requests early action thereon.

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Respectfully submitted,



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points of agreement or divergence.
 to compare *v* (1881): the possibility of comparing (usually beyond ~)
 comparison *n* (1881): *сравнение* [ME *fr.* MF *comparaison*, *fr.* L *compara-*
tion, *comparatō*, *fr.* *comparatōnis*, pp. of *comparare*] (14c) 1: the act
 or process of comparing; 2: the representing of one thing or person
 as similar to or like another (a ~ of man to monkey) 3: an examina-
 tion of two or more items to establish similarities and dissimilarities. 2
 1: identity of features; 2: SIMILARITY (several points of ~ between two
 authors) 3: the modification of an adjective or adverb to denote
 comparative level (the ~ of the two) or relative (the ~ of the two
 comparisons) shop *w* (1870): to compare prices (as of competing brands)
 In order to find the best value

com-part (*com-part*) [*fr. comparta, fr. LL. comparti* to share out. *fr. L. com + parti* to share. *fr. parti, parti* part, share] (1624): (to mark out into parts; *specif.*: to lay out in parts according to a plan)

com-part-ment (*com-part-ment*) [*fr. MP. compartiment, fr. fr. compartiment, fr. fr. compartie*] (1564) 1: a separate division or section 2: one of the parts into which an enclosed space is divided — *com-part-ment* *fr. fr. compartiment, fr. fr. compartie*

mental (kəm-pər-t'ment-1, kām-1) *n* (1918): COMPARTMENTALIZE
kəm-pər-t'men-ta-līz (kəm-pər-t'ment-1, kām-1) *v* -līz; -līz-
(1925): to separate into isolated compartments or categories — *com-*
partmen-ta-līz-ā-shən (kəm-pər-t'men-ta-līz-ā-shən) *n*
compartmentation (kəm-pər-t'men-tā-shən, -mən-) *n* (1926): di-
vision into separate sections or units

tion into separate sections or units
com-*pas* 'com-*pas* also *com-* vs [ME *comparsen*, fr. OF *comparer* to
measure, fr. (assumed) VL *comparare* to pace off, fr. L *com-* + *passus*
pax] (13) 1: to devise or contrive often with craft or skill 2: a
1: 'ENCOMPASS 2: to travel entirely around (~ the earth) 3: a: BRING
ABOUT, ACHIEVE b: to get into one's possession or power: OBTAIN 4
: COMPREHEND ~ COMPREHENSIBLE ~ COMPREHENSIBLY ad.

1: COMPASSION — *com-pas-sion-ee* (-po-zh-uh-ee) *n* /
the dry walls. 1: a: **BOUNDARY, CIRCUMFERENCE** (within the ~ of
pages — V. L. Parrington) c: **RANGE, SCOPE** (the ~ of a voice) 2: a
curved or roundabout; course (a ~ of seven days' journey — 2 Kings
3:9 (AV)) 3: n: a device for determining directions by means of a
sea-made, needle or arrow of needle turning freely on a pivot and

magnetic needle or group of needles turning freely on a pivot and pointing to the magnetic north. 1. any of various nonmagnetic devices that serve the same purpose as the magnetic compass: c. an instrument for determining circles or transferring measurements that consists of two pointed branches joined at the top by a pivot — usu. used in pl.; called also *pair of compasses* SYN SEE RANGE
compass also / (lō) 1. forming a curve (a ~ timber) 2. semicircular in plan — used of a bow window

in plan — used of a bow window
compass, card n (1874): the circular card
attached to the needle of a mariner's
compass on which are marked the 32
points of the compass and the 360° of
the circle

the circle
com-*pas-sion* (kəm-'pā-shən) n [ME, fr. MF or LL: MF, fr. LL *compassio*, *compassio* fr. *compassus*, pp. of *compa-*
to *sympathisare*, fr. L *com-* + *pati* to
bear, suffer. — more at PATIENT] 1
sympathetic consciousness of others;
disinclination, together with desire to allevi-
ate it, to relieve sorrow, grief, etc.

are it — **com-pas-sion-ate** *adj* —
 com-pas-sion-ate (kam-pash-uh-nayt) *adj*
 (1987) 1. having or showing compas-
 sion 2. SYMPATHETIC 2. granted be-
 cause of unusual distressing circum-
 stances affecting an individual — used
 of some military privileges (as leaves)
 com-pas-sion-ate-ly *adv* —

entrepneus plant n (1848) : a coarse yellow-flowered composite plant (*Siphium laciniatum*) with large pinnatifid leaves—called also rosin-weed

comparable (kəm-pə-rə-bəl) *ad* [D.P. fr. ML *comparabilis* lit., 'symposium' fr. L.L. *comparare* (to) 'compare'] capable of existing or operating together in harmony (— theories) (— development) 2 capable of ordesert fertilizers freely or uniting vegetatively 3 being or relating to a system in which color television broadcasts may be received in black and white on receivers without special modification 4 capable of forming a homogeneous mixture that neither separates nor is altered by chemical interaction — **com-par-a-bil-i-ty** *n*, **com-par-a-bil-i-ty** *n* — **com-par-a-bil-i-ty**

compatriot *kom-pa-tri-ot* /kəm-ˈpɑː-tri-ˈɒt/ *adv*
 compatriot *kom-pa-tri-ot* /kəm-ˈpɑː-tri-ˈɒt/ *n* [F compatriote, fr. LL *compatriota*, fr. L *com-* + LL *patriota* fellow countryman — more at PATRIOT] (1611) 1: a fellow countryman 2: COMPATRIOT COLLEAGUE — *kom-pa-tri-ot-ic* /kəm-ˈpɑː-tri-ˈɒt-ɪk/ *adj*

leam-geer 'kām-, p(a)ṛ, kām-, kām-' a [ME, fr. OP compere, lit. god-father, fr. ML compariar, fr. L com- + pater (father — more as FATHER) (13c): COMPANION

compel 1 (modal): of L. *compel*, fr. *compel*, adj., like — more at COM-
PARE (15a): EQUAL, FIRM → *compel* vt, obs
com-pel /kəm-ˈpel/ vt com-pelled; *compelling* [adj] *compeller*, fr. M.F.
compeller, fr. L. *compellere*, fr. *com-* + *pellere* to drive — more at PEL-
(14a) 1: to drive or urge forcefully or irresistibly 2: to cause to do
or occur by overwhelming pressure 3 *enforce*: to drive together —

compellable /-pə-bleɪ/ *adj* — compeller *n*
compellation /-pə-ˈleɪ-ʃən, -ˈleɪ-ʃən/ *n* [L *compellatio*, *compell-*
latia fr. *compellare*, pp. of *compellere* to address, fr. *com-* + *pellere*
(as in *appellare* to accost, appeal to)] (1603) 1: an act or action of
addressing someone 2: *APPELLATION*

com-pel·ing /kəm-'pel-ɪŋ/ *adj* (1606) 1: FORCEFUL 2: demanding
attention — *com-pel·ing·ly* *adv*
com-pend /kəm-'pend/ *n* (ML *compendium*) (1596): COMPENDIUM
com-pen-di-ous /kəm-'pen-de-ɪ-əs/ *adj* (16c): marked by brief expression
of a comprehensive matter *syn* see COMQ15 — *com-pen-di-ously* *adv*
— *com-pen-di-ous·ness* *n*

compendium (kəm-pen-dē-əm) *n.* pl. -di-ums or -dia (-dē-ə) [M.L. saving, shortcut. fr. *compendere* to weigh together, fr. *com-* + *pendere* to weigh — more at **PENDANT**] (1589) 1: a brief summary of larger work or of a field of knowledge: **ABSTRACT** 2 *n.*: A list of number of items: *see* **COLLECTOR**

number of items 4: COLLECTION
compensable kam-pen-si-bel adj (1661) 1 that is to be or can
compensated kom-pen-si-ti kam-pen-si-ti bel-si kam-pen-
compensate kam-pen-si pen-si bel-si to deed; settling li compens-
pp of compensate. If compensate pp of compender si (1666) 1:
be equivalent to: COUNTERBALANCE 2: to make an appropriate
usu. counterbalancing payment 3 me to provide with means

[illegible]

(3) **PAYMENT, COMPENSATION** 2. *n.* (1) : correction of an organ or
or loss by hypertrophy or by increased functioning of another organ
unimpaired parts of the same organ. (2) : a psychological mechanism
by which feelings of inferiority, frustration, or failure in one field
are counterbalanced by achievement in another. *b.* : adjustment of
an individual's self-concept to that of others

compensatory education *n* (1965) : educational programs intended to make up for experiences (as cultural) lacked by disadvantaged children
compère or compère *Yéim-pəhə* *n* (F compère, lit. godfather, more at COMPER) **SHR** (1914) : the master of ceremonies of AB col. (of a talent show)

compete or compete v. compared or compared; comparing or comparing v. Brit (1933): to act as compare for ~ v. Brit: to act as compare

together, fr. *l.* to come together, agree, be suitable, fr. *com-* + *patere* 'go to, seek' — more at FEATHER (1620) : to strive consciously or unconsciously for an objective (as position, profit, or a prize) : be in a state of rivalry

omnipotence — *omnipotēntia* (n) (1632) 1: a sufficiency of means to
the necessities and convenience of life (provided his family will be
comfortable) — *Das Ingemäße* 2: the quality or state of being
omnipotent; as a: the properties of an embryonic field that enable it to
respond in a characteristic manner to an organizer b: a defining
bacteria to undergo genetic transformation 3: the knowledge that
enables a person to speak and understand a language — *omni pot* *per*
FORMANCE

[illegible]

competition /kəm-pi'ti-shən/ (a) competition-, competitive, rival
 competitive, pp. of compete (1605) 1: the act or process of compet-
 ing: RIVALRY 2: a contest between rivals: also: one's competitor
 (faced tough ~) 3: the effort of two or more parties acting independ-
 ently to secure the business of a third party by offering the most fa-
 vorable terms 4: active demand by two or more organisms or things

of organisms for scarce environmental resource in short supply
 competitive (kəm-pet-ə-tɪv) (1829) 1: relating to, characterized
 by, or based on competition (sports) 2: inclined, desiring, or
 suited to compete (a breed of men - Ken Purdy) (salary battles
 must be ~ - M. S. Eizenhour) 3: depending for effectiveness on
 the relative concentration of two or more substances (inhibition
 of an enzyme) - competitive adv - competitive-ness n

comp-*pe-¹soo* \kəm-'pə-¹soʊ/ *n* (1534) 1: one that competes as a rival
VAL b: one selling or buying goods or services in the same market
as another c: an organism that lives in competition with another
comp-*pe-l-¹shən* \kəm-'pə-'l-¹shən also -pē-/ *n* (15c) 1: the act or pro-
cess of competing 2: something compiled
comp-*pile* \kəm-'pī-/ *vi* compiled; compiling [ME *compilen*, fr. *com-*

compiler (kam-pi-ler) *n* (C14C) 1: to collect and collate
in volume 2: to compose out of materials from other documents
3: to run (as a program) through a compiler 4: to build up gradually
(compiled a record of four wins and two losses)

compiler (kam-pi-ler) *n* (C14C) 1: one that compiles 2: a computer
program that translates an entire set of instructions written in a higher

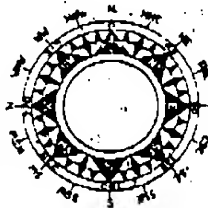
program that translates an assembly or machine language into a higher level symbolic language (as COBOL) into machine language before the instructions can be executed

compliance /kəm-ˈplaɪ-ˈnɪs/ n (15c) 1: calm or secure satisfaction with one's self or lot; SELF-SATISFACTION 2.obv: COMPLAISANCE
+ UNCONCERN

complacency /-ˈnɛ-ˈsɪ-ˈɛɪ/ n, pl -cies (1630) 1: COMPLACENCE esp: self-satisfaction

com-plaint (*kəmˈpleɪnt*) *n* [C] 1: COMPLAINT 2: COMPLAINT
complaint accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies 3: AN INSTANCE OF COMPLAINT
com-pli-cent (*kəmˈplaiənt*) *adj* [L. *complacent*, *complacens*, pres. p. *complacēre* to please greatly, fr. *com-* + *placere* to please — see *PLACID*] (OE. 1755) 1: COMPLAINANT 2: SELF-SATISFIED (a. & n.)
3: UNCONCERNED — **com-pli-cently** *adv*

com-plain (kəm-plain) *v.* [ME *compleynen*, fr. MP *complandre*, fr. (assumed) VL *complangere*, fr. L *com-* + *plangere* to lament — more in PLAIN] (14c) 1: to express grief, pain, or discontent 2: to make formal accusation or charge — **com-plain-er** *n.* — **com-plain-ing** *v.* *com-plain-ing* *adv.*

**COMPASS CARD**

1. The first part of the book is a history of the development of the concept of the "good" or "right" life. It begins with a discussion of the ancient Greek philosophers, who were the first to attempt to define the good life. The next part of the book is a discussion of the medieval philosophers, who were the first to attempt to define the good life in terms of the Christian religion. The third part of the book is a discussion of the modern philosophers, who were the first to attempt to define the good life in terms of the individual's happiness. The fourth part of the book is a discussion of the contemporary philosophers, who were the first to attempt to define the good life in terms of the individual's freedom. The fifth part of the book is a discussion of the future of the good life.